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101ST CONGRESS
2d Session

SENATE

REPORT
101-244

# AUTHORIZING USE OF THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL FOR A DEDICATION CEREMONY INCIDENT TO THE PLACEMENT OF A BUST OF LAJOS KOSSUTH IN THE CAPITOL AND AUTHORIZING THE PRINTING OF A TRANSCRIPT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CEREMONY

FEBRUARY 27 (legislative day, JANUARY 23), 1990.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. FORD, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, submitted the following

## REPORT

[To accompany S. Con. Res. 90]

The Committee on Rules and Administration, having considered S. Con. Res. 90, a concurrent resolution authorizing use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a dedication ceremony incident to the placement of a bust of Lajos Kossuth in the Capitol and authorizing the printing of a transcript of the proceedings of the ceremony, reports favorably thereon, and recommends that the concurrent resolution do pass.

### BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

The Hungarian Revolution of 1848–1849 was led by the statesman, Lajos Kossuth, who served as the first president of a free and democratic Hungary. When this uprising of Hungarian freedom fighters was crushed by the Hapsburg empire with the assistance of Czarist Russia, Kossuth fled in the wake of mass executions and martial law.

Kossuth has been hailed as one of the greatest European reformers of his time. During his visit to the United States in 1851, he was greeted by President Zachary Taylor and was accorded the honor of addressing a joint session of Congress. The United States honored him with a postage stamp in 1958 as one of the "Champions of Liberty".

The Hungarian-American Federation has offered a bust of Lajos Kossuth, carved by the Hungarian-American artist Csaba-Kur, and marble pedestal as a gift to the American people, symbolizing the strong friendship that has existed between the two countries.



S683-1

## PROVISIONS OF THE JOINT RESOLUTION

S. Con. Res. 90 authorizes the Joint Committee on the Library to use the rotunda of the Capitol on an appropriate date in March 1990 for a ceremony to dedicate a bust of Lajos Kossuth, the leader of the Hungarian Revolution of 1848–1849, who was known as the "George Washington of Hungary". It directs that after the ceremony the Architect of the Capitol place the bust in the rotunda for one year, after which time the bust would be located to a permanent site in the Capitol. The measure also authorizes the printing, with illustrations and suitable binding, of a transcript of the proceedings of the ceremony as a House document.

## COMMITTEE ACTION

On February 27, 1990, the Committee on Rules and Administration held a markup session on S. Con. Res. 90. After discussion, S. Con. Res. 90 was passed unanimously, by a record vote and was ordered reported favorably by the committee.

## COMMITTEE ROLLCALL VOTE

In compliance with paragraph 7(b) and (c) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the record of the rollcall vote in the Committee on Rules and Administration during its consideration of S. Con. Res. 90 to report favorably was as follows:

| YEAS (10) | NAYS (0) |
|---|---|
| Mr. Ford | |
| Mr. Byrd | |
| Mr. Inouye | |
| Mr. DeConcini | |
| Mr. Gore | |
| Mr. Stevens | |
| Mr. McClure | |
| Mr. Helms | |
| Mr. Garn | |
| Mr. McConnell | |

Chairman Ford cast a proxy for Senator Dodd in support of the motion.

## COST ESTIMATE

In accordance with paragraph 11(a) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the committee does not consider that passage of S. Con. Res. 90 would entail any cost to the Federal government.

## REGULATORY IMPACT

In accordance with paragraph 11(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee does not consider that passage of S. Con. Res. 90 would have any regulatory impact.

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